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BEN. HARRISON

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR PRESIDENT.

BLAINE ASKS HIS FRIENDS TO RESPECT HIS LETTERS,

AND A BREAK IS MADE FOR THE INDIANA SENATOR.

The Convention Adjourns Saturday Afternoon Until Monday Without Doing Any Business—The Telegrams as Received From Blaine—Allison's Name Withdrawn at the End of the Seventh Ballot—The Last Ballot in Full—Harrison's Total Vote 544—Comments on the Nominee.



BEN. HARRISON.

SATURDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.
CHICAGO, June 25.—At 4:08 Saturday afternoon, Mr. Estee, the chairman, called the convention to order and stated that the convention was ready to proceed with the business.

It was immediately moved by Mr. King, of Maryland, that the convention adjourn without ballot until 11 o'clock Monday. The secretary called the roll of states, and the motion was carried by a vote of 496 to 322.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The throng outside the auditorium was not as dense this morning as was the case at every session of the convention last week. This is explained by the fact that nearly all the political clubs and legions and the great mass of general visitors disappointed by the protracted length of the convention, and despairing of having an opportunity soon to assist in the ratification jubilee of the successful nominee, had turned their faces homeward en masse after the adjournment of Saturday afternoon.

What under other circumstances would be regarded as an imposing crowd besieged the doors of the building from an early hour, and from the time that the gatekeepers began their duties at 9:30 there was a continuous pour to the upper parts of the house.

An hour later very few of the 9,000 seats allotted to the outside public were empty. The delegates, too, on the whole were remarkably early in arriving. Thirty of the New Yorkers, nearly all of the Virginians and many southern, Minnesota, Michigan and Ohio contingents were in their seats at 10:30 o'clock, although the time for reassembling was half an hour later.

Very little enthusiasm was manifested and the leading lights of the gathering strolled in one after another without being accorded a single demonstration. Inside, as well as outside the atmosphere was close and sultry, and there were indications of a thunderstorm, a fact which caused an enthusiastic Blaine man to suggest that the elements were preparing to give the successful candidate a baptism of thunder and lightning.

Mr. Manley, of Maine, remarked to a United Press reporter this morning that Blaine would accept only a unanimous nomination, which at present seemed impossible and that he hoped there would be no more voting for Blaine unless he were formally put in nomination.

Chairman Estee said as he passed the United Press stand: "Boys, we are going to make a president for you to-day sure."

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then took the platform and proceeded to talk about Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the convention. He said that without attempting to give any construction to the language employed he will read some dispatches from Mr. Blaine, as follows:

"EDINBURGH, June 24.
"To Boutelle and Manley:
"Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter."
BLAINE."

"EDINBURGH, June 24.
"To Boutelle and Manley, Maine Delegation, Chicago:
"I think I have a right to ask my friends to respect my wishes and refrain from voting for me. Please make this and former dispatch public promptly."
"J. G. BLAINE."

At 11 o'clock Chairman Estee, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, who was to open the sixth day of the convention with prayer, made their appearance. Not a dozen delegates were absent when the chair, at 11:05, brought down his gavel upon the desk and announces that the convention would come to order.

Mr. Houston, of Virginia, offered a resolution that no vote should be counted which was cast for any one who had not been regularly placed in nomination. The resolution was declared to be out of order.

The convention then proceeded to call the roll of states for the sixth ballot.

It was completed at 1:35, and resulted as follows: Alger 137, Allison 73, Gresham 91, Harrison 231, Sherman 244, Foraker 1, Blaine 40, Fred. Grant 1, McKinley 12.

The seventh ballot was completed at 12:30, and resulted as follows: Alger 130, Allison 96, Blaine 15, Foraker 1, Gresham 91, Harrison 278, Lincoln 2, McKinley 16, Sherman 281, Haymond 1.

At the conclusion of the seventh ballot Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, rose and said: "I rise to thank the friends in this convention who have shown their confidence in the character and fitness of William B. Allison, for the presidency, and here with the authority of that gentleman I withdraw his name for the further consideration of the convention." [Applause.]

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:

Alabama—Harrison 3, Sherman 5, Alger 10, Blaine 2.
Arkansas—Alger 14.
California—Alger 1, Harrison 13.
Colorado—Harrison 6.
Connecticut—Harrison 12.
Delaware—Harrison 6.
Florida—Harrison 2, Alger 4, Sherman 2.
Georgia—Gresham 1, Alger 3, Sherman 9, Harrison 10.
Illinois—Harrison 4, Gresham 40.
Indiana—Harrison 39, Gresham 1.
Iowa—Alger 1, Gresham 3, Harrison 2.
Kansas—McKinley 1, Sherman 1, Harrison 16.
Kentucky—Gresham 2, Sherman 7, Harrison 10, Alger 1, Blaine 1.
Louisiana—Harrison 9, Sherman 3, Alger 1.
Maine—Harrison 5, McKinley 3, Gresham 1, Sherman 3.
Maryland—Sherman 4, Harrison 11, Blaine 1.
Massachusetts—Alger 1, Sherman 5, Harrison 25.
Michigan—Alger 30.
Minnesota—Alger 1, Harrison 13.
Mississippi—Harrison 4, Gresham 3, Sherman 11.
Missouri—Alger 15, Gresham 8, Harrison 7, Sherman 2.
Nebraska—Alger 1, Harrison 9.
Nevada—Alger 3, Harrison 4.
New Hampshire—Harrison 8.
New Jersey—Harrison 13.
New York—Harrison 72.
North Carolina—Harrison 7, Alger 4, Sherman 11.
Roll call demanded.
Result of poll was Sherman 11, Harrison 8, Alger 3.
Ohio—Sherman 45, Harrison 1.
Oregon—Harrison 6.
Pennsylvania—Sherman 1, Harrison 59.
Rhode Island—Harrison 8.
South Carolina—Harrison 4, Sherman 4, Alger 10.
Tennessee—Harrison 20, Alger 3.
Texas—Harrison 20.
Vermont—Harrison 5.
Virginia—Harrison 15, Sherman 9.
West Virginia—Harrison 12.
Wisconsin—Harrison 22.
Arizona—Harrison 2.
Dakota—Harrison 10.
District of Columbia—Harrison 2.
Idaho—Harrison 2.
Montana—Harrison 2.
New Mexico—Harrison 2.
Utah—Harrison 2.
Washington Territory—Harrison 6.
Wyoming Territory—Harrison 2.

The eighth and last ballot for president was completed at 1:13, and resulted as follows: Harrison 544, Alger 100, Sherman 118, Blaine 5, McKinley 4, Gresham 59.

The nomination of Harrison was received with considerable enthusiasm. Delegates rose en masse, and the cheering was loud and long. The band also played patriotic airs.

The roll call demonstrated the accuracy of the vote as already given, and Governor Foraker moved that the convention make Harrison's nomination unanimous. He said that the delegation from Ohio, who were all Sherman men, would go away from this convention all Harrison men. They could do so, he said, with perfect consistency, because they all knew that Harrison was born in Ohio. [Great applause.]

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, said he came here hoping that one of Michigan's sons would be chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party. But they had not succeeded in their desire, and now if it were asked how the Michigan delegation would stand by Harrison he would reply by pointing out the way in which they had stood by Alger. He accepted the result and he hoped that all the delegations would return to their homes believing that the nomination which had been made had been indicated by Providence from the start. They had come here, he said, to place a soldier at the head of the ticket, and in that they had succeeded.

Senator Farwell promised that Illinois would give her electoral vote to Harrison and he also seconded the motion of Governor Foraker to make Harrison's nomination unanimous.

Mr. Depew said that as the only presidential candidate in the convention he also seconded the motion. He knew when he came here that Ohio would carry off the honors, because that state always gained the day. The delegates would go away without heartburnings and full of enthusiasm.

Gen. Hastings said he had been instructed by the Pennsylvania delegation to congratulate the convention on the selection it had made. Pennsylvania had a hundred thousand majority for any Republican candidate and Harrison would get it all.

Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, said he was full of sorrow, not because the man of his choice

had been beaten, but because the convention had nominated a man whom the Democratic party couldn't utter one truthful word. No candidate could have been found who could have claimed a warmer place in the hearts of the American people. No words of calumny could be uttered against Gen. Harrison's character, and what would the quill drivers of the Democratic party do? As Iowa had promptly withdrawn its candidate, so with equal promptness it responded to the call of the convention when the tide turned in the direction of the candidate who had been so enthusiastically named.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, said that his delegation had been placed in a delicate and embarrassing position. They came impressed with the feeling that there might be attributed to the vote of Maine a significance apart from its numerical strength, and they had endeavored to avoid this. How well they had done this the convention was the best judge. He pledged the hearty support of the east to the nominee, one that would call back the refrain when another Harrison was in the field: "Have you heard the news from Maine?" In the forefront of the battle the white plume would be found gleaming as it always had been. [Great applause.]

Creed Haymond, of California, who was called out, said that his heart was overflowing with happiness. The convention had solved the question as to whether a soldier or a statesman should lead the party, and it had solved the problem by selecting one who combined both the soldier and the statesman. There would not be much use of talking in this campaign. The people had already started it and they were loaded for bear.

Several other prominent Republicans followed, speaking in glowing terms of the candidate, and at the closing of the speaking Mr. Bradley, of Kentucky, said he went down in defeat under the banner of that gallant soldier from Michigan, but he cordially seconded the nomination of Gen. Harrison and said that he promised them that Kentucky would again go to the aid of Indiana. In the name of Lincoln and Clay, whose names Kentucky is proud to honor, he seconded the nomination.

There were calls for McKinley, but he did not respond. The nomination was then made unanimous, and Harrison was formally declared the nominee of the convention.

The call of the roll of states was ordered for the presentation of the names of candidates for vice president.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, moved a recess until 5 p. m., but it was not regularly seconded, and after a brief delay the roll call began with Mr. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, in the chair.

Mr. Denny, of Kentucky, placed W. O. Bradley, of that state, in nomination.

The nomination of Bradley was seconded by Kansas. Albert Griffin spoke for that delegation and said that but for the suppression of the southern vote four years ago Blaine would be in the White House to-day instead of in Scotland. The nomination was also seconded by Warner, of Alabama; Houk, of Tennessee; Locke, of Georgia, and Atkinson, of Michigan.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, presented the name of William Walter Rheips, of New Jersey.

Senator Hancock said further proceedings ought to be taken with deliberation, and urged a recess until 5 p. m. An amendment to make it 7 o'clock was lost. Another amendment to make it 6 o'clock was carried, at 3:08 the recess was taken.

Benjamin Harrison was born on August 30, 1833, in Hamilton county, Ohio. Having graduated at the Oxford, O., University, he studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1854 he settled on Indianapolis as his future home and has been one of its most prominent lawyers since. He was elected in 1860 as reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, but enlisted immediately after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He received his commission as second lieutenant and organized Company A of the Seventieth Indiana volunteers infantry. After the successful organization of the regiment he was commissioned colonel, served five years in the army, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

Having earned the title of brigadier general while in the field, upon his return to Indianapolis he resumed the duties of court reporter until 1892. He was the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana in 1876, but was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed on the Mississippi river committee. He took his seat in the United States on March 4, 1881, succeeding Joseph E. McDonald, and was defeated for second term in the senate by David Turpie, Democrat, in a very close and exciting contest.

The Ballots.

The following table gives a complete list of the votes cast on each ballot:

CANDIDATES.	BALLOTS.							
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.
Alger	137	130	128	135	132	137	130	100
Allison	73	96	73	85	99	73	73	118
Depew	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Filer	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Gresham	114	107	123	98	87	91	91	59
Harrison	544	544	544	544	544	544	544	544
Hawley	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Ingalls	28	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Phelps	25	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Rusk	25	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Sherman	281	244	245	238	224	244	231	118
Blaine	33	32	35	42	48	40	15	5
Lincoln	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
McKinley	12	3	3	3	11	14	12	16
Miller	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foraker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

On the sixth ballot Fred Grant received one vote from Georgia.

On the seventh ballot Creed Haymond received one vote from Texas.

CLIMBED TO HIS DEATH.

A Foolhardy Buffalo Man Attempts to Scale a Church Spire and is Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—People in the vicinity of Washington market Sunday afternoon saw a tragedy that they will not soon forget. The chimneys in St. Michael's Roman Catholic church had just ceased ringing when some of the folks in Washington street saw a man climbing the tall steeple of the church. The crowd increased as the man slowly pulled himself toward the top by means of the lightning rod. It seemed every moment to the spectators as if the climber would fall, but he went hand

over hand to the apex. When he reached the foot of the cross the lightning rod gave way. The man made a futile effort to throw his arms about the spire, but it was too large, and then he fell headlong to the roof of the body of the church, a distance of one hundred feet. His neck was broken and his brains dashed out.

Policeman McGuire, who saw the fall, called Fire Truck No. 3 and the patrol wagon. The firemen took down the body, and the policemen conveyed it to headquarters.

The victim of the tragedy was Charles Sullivan, a telegraph lineman, who lived near the church. He had been drinking some during the day, and made a bet with some acquaintances, first as to the height of the spire, and second, as to his ability to climb it safely. When Sullivan went to the tower to climb it the bellmen refused to let him pass, but afterward he slipped by them, and the first they knew of the fatal climb was when they saw the bleeding body on the church roof after the fall. Sullivan's betting friends got away as soon as possible to avoid arrest.

DROWNED WHILE YACHTING.

A Rush to the Side of the Little Craft Causes It to Overturn—Six Lives Lost.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Sixteen young men and women hired the steam yacht Olivette Saturday evening to take a moonlight excursion on the water. It being flood tide, the jetty at the mouth of the bay was covered with water. The pilot, Dayer, had scarcely got his bearings when he heard a sharp grating sound, and realizing that he was on the jetty, stopped the engine. Several of the male passengers jumped over on the jetty, and in doing so the boat lurched and slid off into deep water.

The girls then made a rush for the side of the boat. This caused her to keel over suddenly, and in a second she turned bottom side up. The air was immediately filled with screams from help from persons struggling for their lives in the water. The cries were heard at Greenville and other points on the bay, and rescuers soon went to the scene of the accident. But when the boats arrived it was found that six of the party had been swept away and drowned.

The names of the lost were: Louis Groff, Gussie Lutz, Lizzie Zellul, Minnie Burger, Gussie Weber and Annie Fricke. Fred Christopher, one of the rescued, was engaged to be married to Annie Fricke, who was drowned.

Attempt to Burn a Family to Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 25.—What now looks very much like an attempt at wholesale murder occurred here at 1 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. George Hatzel and her three children narrowly escaped being burned to death. Three families occupy the house. The inmates other than Mrs. Hatzel and her children were aroused by the smell of smoke, and found a hot fire raging in the bedroom of the Hatzels while the mother and her children were still in bed. The bedclothes were ablaze. The mother and children were dragged out, and appeared to be under the influence of some drug. Mrs. Hatzel, her fifteen-year-old daughter and her baby were terribly burned, and may die. Her son escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Hatzel, who had a violent quarrel with his wife in the evening, was awake and dressed when the fire started, and is suspected of the crime.

Killed By His Daughter's Lover.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Sunday evening as Miss Alice Baker and George Long were walking together, they were met by the father and brother of Miss Baker, who began upbraiding Long for going with the girl. This led to a fight, in which young Baker shot Long, inflicting a painful wound. Long snatched the smoking pistol and shot the elder Baker through the head, killing him instantly. Long and Miss Baker have been keeping company some time against the bitter opposition of Miss Baker's family. Long is a tough character, and the girl claims to have been afraid of him. He is under arrest.

Found With Her Throat Cut.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25.—Late Friday afternoon, while George D. Eaves was picking brush-wood, just outside of the city, he discovered the naked foot of a negro protruding from a pile of brush. Removing the wood he found the body of a young woman entirely nude, and across the throat from ear to ear was a gaping knife wound, and the head and limbs were cruelly bruised in several places. The woman, who was Ida Carnegie, quarreled with her husband last Thursday night, and nothing was seen of her after she had left her work the next night. The police are hunting for the husband.

Oil Tanks Burned at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., June 25.—Lightning Sunday morning made sad havoc of two six-thousand-barrel oil tanks, filled with oil belonging to the Lake Erie Oil company, situated about three miles down the river from this city. The lightning struck the derrick, destroying the rig and fixtures, setting the well on fire and communicating to the tanks, which burned all day. The total loss is estimated at about \$10,000. About the same hour a well belonging to the Wild Turkey Oil company was also struck by lightning, destroying the tank, derrick and surroundings, causing a loss of \$25,000.

Permanently Settled.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 25.—Melville A. Miles, a young white man, and a negro, Wash Harrison, fought with pistols yesterday, near Richmond, Ala., and both were killed. They were living on the plantation of A. T. Jones, Miles as an overseer and the negro as a laborer. The negro had been ordered to leave the place, but refused to do so, and when Miles went with Jones to the negro's house, he fired on them. Miles shot twice and died in fifteen minutes. Harrison was also shot fatally and died in a few hours.

Poison in Coffee.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 25.—Mrs. Helen Althouse, the well known mysterious Attica sleeper, has had a narrow escape from death, from poisoning. Two strange men visited Mrs. Althouse last Thursday, and it is thought they induced her to drink coffee, which had previously been poisoned. After they had left Mrs. Althouse had every symptom of having been poisoned. The men were known to the family, but Mrs. Althouse seemed to have an idea who they are, although she declines to talk.